

THE WARBLER

AN EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY

ISSUE

101

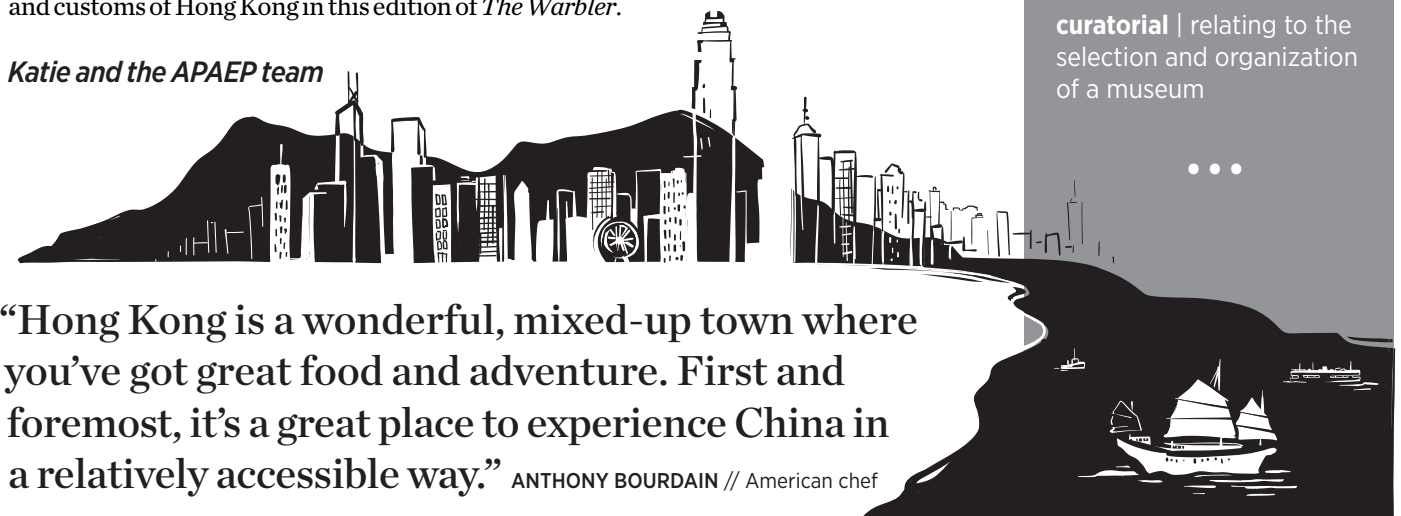
MARCH 16, 2022

Dear Student, Artist, Thinker,

Buckle up, because this week we will be going on a voyage that's over 8,000 miles and across the Pacific Ocean. We are visiting a place that is known for the lights of the city, rolling mountains, and the beauty of the coast — **Hong Kong**. The name Hong Kong translates as “fragrant harbor,” a name inspired by the city's past as an incense trading port. Many people assume Hong Kong is either its own nation or just a large city located in China, but neither of these assumptions is true. Hong Kong is actually classified as a special administrative region of China, which means they fall under the guidance of one area but are able to maintain separate political and economic systems. Hong Kong sits at the mouth of the Pearl River in southern China and is made up of more than 200 islands of various sizes. There is a mixture of languages spoken here but the most common is Cantonese, which is a dialect of Chinese language that began in southeastern China.

Hong Kong has a temperate climate with dry winters, rainy springs, and hot summers. Although weather in Hong Kong is normally nice year round, it is predisposed to natural disasters. Hong Kong can experience both intense forest fires and flooding within the same season. In October 2021, Hong Kong was hit with Typhoon Kompasu. People reported that in some places water levels were up to their knees and all social functions got canceled for a few days. During this time, Hong Kong showed what it truly means to be a community — to help one another through adversity to continue to function as a whole. Hong Kong has shown what it means to bring a mix of different elements, whether that be rain and fire, skyscrapers and mountains, or functioning independently under the control of a larger government and create a safe space for all these opposites to peacefully coexist. Hong Kong hangs in the balance of neon streetlights, tall buildings, rugged natural terrain while offering a place for travelers with open arms. In the words of journalist Peter Jon Lindberg, “Life in Hong Kong transcends cultural and culinary borders, such that nothing is truly foreign and nothing doesn't belong.” We hope you enjoy learning about the culture and customs of Hong Kong in this edition of *The Warbler*.

Katie and the APAEP team



“Hong Kong is a wonderful, mixed-up town where you've got great food and adventure. First and foremost, it's a great place to experience China in a relatively accessible way.” ANTHONY BOURDAIN // American chef

WORDS INSIDE

FOUND INSIDE “HOW HONG KONG GOT ITS NAME”

phonetic | having a direct correspondence between symbols and sounds

FOUND INSIDE “HONG KONG CULTURE ...”

confucian | relating to a system of thought and behavior originating in ancient China

FOUND INSIDE “RANDOM NEST ...”

tai chi chuan | an ancient exercise which embodies China's most profound concepts and principles of health and movement

FOUND INSIDE “HONG KONG'S EVOLVING ART SCENE ...”

lucrative | producing a great deal of profit

curatorial | relating to the selection and organization of a museum



HISTORY

How Hong Kong Got Its Name

BY MATTHEW KEEGAN | *The Culture Trip* | January 29, 2019

An ancient trade in fragrant incense holds the answer to how the city earned its name.

The name Hong Kong is actually a phonetic translation of the city's Cantonese name 香港 (heung gong), which literally means "Fragrant Harbour." Over the years, Hong Kong has been given a number of nicknames. It has tried to rebrand itself as Asia's World City. It has also been called the vertical city, for its density of skyscrapers, but the name that stuck and has persisted for centuries is "Fragrant Harbour."

Historians believe "Fragrant Harbour" was a name inspired by the city's past as a major trading post for fragrant incense. In particular, agarwood, known as the "King of Incense."

During the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) and early part of the Qing dynasty (1636–1912), the villages surrounding Hong Kong, now known as New Territories, were noted for the production of incense. Agarwood was shipped, by junk boats, from a port in Hong Kong's Aberdeen Harbour to provinces in China, Asia and even as far as Arabia.

Because of this exportation of incense, the port in Hong Kong's Aberdeen area was called "the incense port" or "fragrant harbour" by the local boat people at the time known as Sui Seung Yan. "Hong" and "Kong" are the words for fragrant harbour as pronounced by the Sui Seung Yan in their Cantonese accent. The story goes that when British colonists arrived in the 1840s, they could smell this wonderful fragrance burning and the name stuck and was applied to the whole island.

Before the British invaded Hong Kong in the 1800s, the area counted only around 7,500 inhabitants. These local villagers started planting trees around Hong Kong, believing these trees had good feng shui. To this day, practitioners of feng shui believe that the wood that forms in these trees, agarwood, contains special and auspicious energy (qi) that can improve luck, health and environment, especially when burnt as an incense to release its purifying scent and spiritual energy.

But for as long as there have been agarwood trees in Hong Kong, there have been poachers. Ho Pui-han, a local conservationist, explains that there has been a long tradition of cutting these incense trees in southern China. "The poachers call the resin 'black gold of the forest'," says Pui-han. "It's sometimes worth millions of dollars and so these poachers are crazy for it." The resin the poachers extract from the trees can be used for incense sticks, for worship, for perfumes and the wood is used for carved sculptures of Buddhist figures.

Small amounts of agarwood resin are used for creating incense chips and even these can sell for around HK \$58,000 (£5,620) per kilogram. Larger logs of agarwood, often sold as hand-carved sculptures, can be sold for millions. Today, the resin is often distilled to create oud oil — an oil that has become a highly sought-after ingredient in high-end perfume, selling for up to HK \$300,000 (£29,075) per kilogram.

Agarwood is also a sought-after commodity for practitioners of Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM). Herbal pharmacists have used agarwood resin for centuries.

However, due to deforestation and poaching, the agarwood trees have greatly declined in numbers, especially in Hong Kong. "They are nearly extinct", says Pui-han. "Maybe less than 300 trees remain in Hong Kong."

In response to the mass poaching and felling of the trees, the Hong Kong government announced a protection action plan in 2017. The plan involves protecting the remaining valuable trees with iron fences and installing cameras to monitor targeted areas. "So far, it has helped to save some of the remaining trees," says Pui-Han.

Meanwhile, companies like Asia Plantation Capital are working with local farmers to invest in agarwood plantations where the wood can be harvested in a sustainable way. In April 2014, they teamed up with a local farmer in Hong Kong to plant 1,000 saplings. They have also worked with the Association for the Ecological & Cultural Conservation of *Aquilaria Sinensis* to help educate and promote the protection.

Despite ongoing efforts to protect the trees, conservationists like Pui-han say that poachers are still very active today and are searching and chopping the remaining incense trees that have not been fenced. However, while uncertainty hangs over the future of the trees, it's safe to say they formed an integral part of the early incense trade that first put Hong Kong on the map and have secured their legacy by inspiring the city's enduring name. ●

🔗 Edited for space and clarity



© Andrea Wan /
Culture Trip

THEATRE

The Top 10 Theaters in Hong Kong

BY CANDICE SONG | *China Highlights* | February 8, 2021

Hong Kong theaters reveal the city's diverse cultural heritage and its acceptance of cross-border cultures. These theaters are nice places to be since they host world-class events such as the Microfest, in addition to performing works from different authors, from Shakespeare to Tom Stoppard. They also attract large numbers of English and Chinese speaking audience alike.

1. Hong Kong Repertory Theatre Being a government-funded troupe, the Hong Kong Repertory has mandate to host a number of selected local and international classics and masterpieces that are not found elsewhere. The Avenue of Stars, which is listed in Guinness Book of World Records, is also a nearby attraction where people go to see A Symphony of Lights.

2. Hong Kong City Hall Built in 1962, it hosts a Concert Hall, Theater and an Exhibition Hall. It can sit about 1,400 people and tourists can expect a variety of performances including operas, jazz music, recitals and symphonies, among others. The Madame Tussaud Wax Museum is also a nearby place where tourists also go to enjoy movies and music from renown artists.

3. Sunbeam Theatre This theater favors those interested in local heritage, particularly Cantonese opera, otherwise, it can be challenging to understand performances. Performances last for over three hours.

4. Hong Kong Players This is an English-only dedicated theater whose foundation can be traced to the Hong Kong Dramatic Society that started in 1844. Most of the performances are of the modern western drama and contemporary comedy categories. A Hong Kong's annual panto, which has been carried on from colonial days, is also hosted every December.

5. Hong Kong Fringe Club The Fringe Club hosts a variety of start up music groups, theater companies and artists. However, the invited are those that have earned trophies for their work. The theater is also built in a beautiful colonial architecture.

6. Orange Peel Music Lounge Orange Peel hosts a number of musical performances, including Jazz, Rock, Canto-pop, R&B and Hip Hop among others. The performances are hosted 6 days a week. In addition to hosting

performances, the theater serves both foods and drinks. Among other things to enjoy include customer service from sommelier, wall murals and nine-foot grand piano.

7. Take Out Comedy It identifies as the first full-time comedy club in the city and hosts weekly comedy shows.



8. Yaumatei Theatre Built in 1930, it is the only pre-World War II theatre building remaining in Hong Kong. It has been restored to its original style and is a good place to enjoy a taste of traditional Chinese theater performances. Although the size of the theater is small, it is a great place to see Cantonese opera. Attendees can rely on English-based synopses to understand performances.

9. North District Town Hall This is a public hall that hosts a variety of performances including cultural presentations and shows, in addition to ceremonies, concerts, conferences, seminars and arts. It has an auditorium and two function rooms.

10. Gao Shan Theater This is a popular site for concerts, art and cultural performances, as well as the Cantonese opera. The venue was built in 1983, renovated in 1996 and can host up to 1000 people. Tickets can be booked online. ●

“Part of the Hong Kong style is the fact that a lot of the performers can perform the moves, and we don’t over-rehearse this stuff.”

DANIEL WU //
Chinese-American
actor

MATHEMATICS

Sudoku

#101 PUZZLE NO. 9767152

		3				8		
6		1		9			2	
4				2		6		5
		2	5	3	6	4		
	8						7	
					1			
2			8				4	1
		7						
			3		9			

#102 PUZZLE NO. 4760341

			1		5	9		7
	4		3					
				6			3	
9	6	2		8		5		
4						8		
				9	3	2		4
6	3						9	
						6		8
	5				2			

©Sudoku.cool

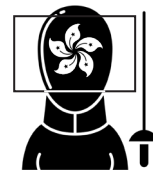
SUDOKU HOW-TO GUIDE

1. Each block, row, and column must contain the numbers 1–9.
2. Sudoku is a game of logic and reasoning, so you should not need to guess.
3. Don't repeat numbers within each block, row, or column.
4. Use the process of elimination to figure out the correct placement of numbers in each box.
5. The answers appear on the last page of this newsletter.

BOX	BLOCK								
			3	9			1		
5		1					4		
9			7			5			
6	2	5	3				7		
			7					8	COLUMN
7			8			9		3	
8	3		1				9		
	9		2		6			7	
4					3		6	1	
									ROW

What the example will look like solved ↓

2	4	8	3	9	5	7	1	6
5	7	1	6	2	8	3	4	9
9	3	6	7	4	1	5	8	2
6	8	2	5	3	9	1	7	4
3	5	9	1	7	4	6	2	8
7	1	4	8	6	2	9	5	3
8	6	3	4	1	7	2	9	5
1	9	5	2	8	6	4	3	7
4	2	7	9	5	3	8	6	1



“Whenever I see the Hong Kong flag is flying in the sky, not because of anybody else, because of my efforts, I think it's the most proud time of my life.”

YU CHUI YEE // Hong Kong fencer

DID YOU KNOW?

Hong Kong is the city with the **most** **skyscrapers** in the world. There are more than 8,000

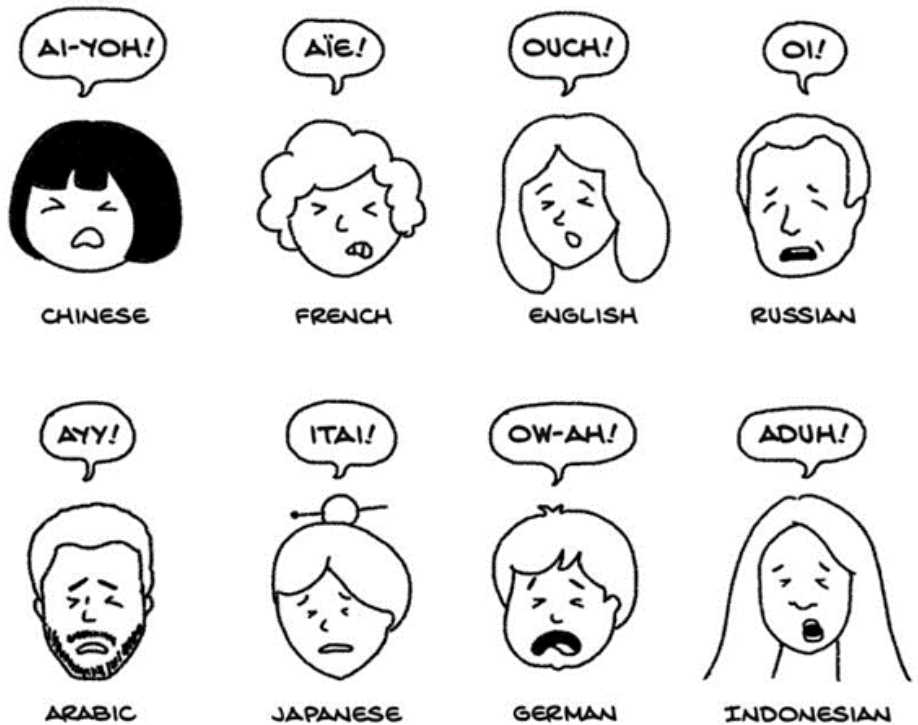
A skyscraper is defined as any building with more than 14 stories, and Hong Kong has **twice as many** as its nearest rival, New York City. The international commerce centre (icc) building is currently the highest skyscraper in Hong Kong, with a whopping 118 floors.

The Tsing Ma Bridge is the world's longest road and rail **suspension bridge** at 41 meters wide, 206 meters high, and 1377 meters long.

The 'Father of **Fiber Optics**', the glass cables that have so significantly changed the way we communicate, is Professor Charles Kao from Hong Kong.

Source: brbgonesomewherepic.com/facts-about-hong-kong/

WHEN YOU ARE IN PAIN



© tinyeyescomics

Idiom

“If the cow doesn’t want to drink water, you can’t force the cow’s head down.”

Meaning This Cantonese idiom is used in hopeless situations involving other people who don’t accept help or refuse to ask for it, meaning that you can give someone an opportunity, but you cannot make them take it or force them into doing anything. Similar to “You can lead a horse to water but you can’t make it drink.”

“Eating peanuts while waiting to watch a film”

Meaning Bystanders who love watching people argue or fight, often opting to observe a situation unfold instead of getting involved, can be described using this Cantonese idiom. An older iteration of this phrase means “stand on the fort

walls to watch horses fight,” but seeing as how we’ve moved away from living in castles and fortresses, the phrase has adapted with the times.

“Three does not know seven”

Meaning This Cantonese idiom is used to describe someone who is unknown or incompatible, as well as someone who does not know anyone. It originated from a game similar to the modern version of Rummikub, where the goal was to pull two cards or tiles that added up to nine, but not over. Therefore, if a player drew a three, they would not want a seven, as it would boost them to a score of over nine. Players got into the habit of shouting “Saam m sik cat!” which, over time, morphed into the meaning we now use the phrase in.

HONG KONG BOASTS THE WORLD’S **LONGEST OUTDOOR ESCALATOR**. STARTING ON QUEENS ROAD IN CENTRAL, THE ESCALATOR IS MADE UP OF 20 ESCALATORS AND 3 MOVING TRAVELATORS, AND RUNS FOR A WHOPPING HALF A MILE.



40% OF HONG KONG IS MADE UP OF COUNTRY PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES.

ART + CULTURE

Hong Kong Lullaby

BY LIU WAITONG

Goodnight, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong
 Never mind the airport is new, is old
 Never mind the people who come and go
 Night is a beast, even if
 Air still moves past your lips
 Goodnight, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong

Go to sleep, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong
 A million lights in the sky, never mind the fleas,
 Sprinkled along Reincarnation Road
 We flow like starlight wine
 Tsing Ma Bridge, taken by the dew
 Go to sleep, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong

Are you dreaming? Hong Kong, little Hong Kong
 Pack it up, send it to No. 1 2 3
 4 5 6 7 8
 Container terminal. The workers all strike,
 The sea rejects your weakling reverie
 Are you dreaming? Hong Kong, little Hong Kong

Drift away, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong
 From the waist of Victoria Harbor
 The aftermath, we as blind people
 felt our way like an old ferry in the dark
 Farewell to the weeping breast of the Queen
 Drift away, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong

Goodbye, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong
 At mid-mountain they've already dug
 your diamond encrusted grave of gold
 From this deep sleep, will you
 wake up and fight?
 Goodnight, Hong Kong, little Hong Kong

Liu Waitong was born in 1975 in Guangdong, which is a province in China. He moved to Hong Kong in 1997 and then to Beijing in 2003. In his poetry, Liu reflects on Hong Kong and China—he looks at both sides of the borders as he considers both place home. Many people credit Waitong's work for providing a 'cross border experience'. Waitong does not only write poetry, but he also writes essays and short stories. He has won the China Times Literature Award and United Daily News Literature Award.

WRITING PROMPT

In Liu Waitong's poem *Hong Kong Lullaby*, he is wishing his city goodnight by looking at both the good and bad sides of his home. Waitong deeply observes the city around him to appreciate it but also leaves room for what could be improved. He describes specific places like the airport and Tsing Ma Bridge. Not only does he reference places, Waitong also mentions exact events in Hong Kong's history. Think about certain locations and events from a place in the world, whether that be your hometown or another place you have lived. Use this study as inspiration for a poem, short story, or creative non-fiction essay in dedication to the place of your choosing.

Word Search

I	R	E	V	E	R	I	E	O	I	A	R	O	H
D	H	E	G	I	R	G	B	A	E	I	G	R	O
A	I	O	R	G	A	E	G	D	G	R	A	E	O
L	N	A	N	O	T	N	A	O	O	P	E	D	O
O	I	I	M	G	B	I	G	R	L	O	O	T	O
N	R	O	O	O	K	R	S	R	D	R	A	N	G
K	I	O	L	E	N	O	A	N	O	T	D	A	N
A	O	O	H	H	R	D	N	H	R	Y	E	R	O
A	S	L	E	E	P	N	C	G	E	G	N	G	E
G	R	E	I	N	C	A	R	N	A	T	I	O	N
I	V	A	G	R	T	E	R	M	I	N	A	L	R
R	I	A	G	N	I	T	E	O	A	E	N	G	N
V	O	E	R	G	O	O	D	B	Y	E	G	K	O
M	P	G	O	O	D	N	I	G	H	T	E	L	A

SLEEP

HARBOR

REINCARNATION

TERMINAL

HONG KONG

REVERIE

GOLD

AIRPORT

GOODNIGHT

DIAMOND

GOODBYE

ART + CULTURE

Hong Kong's Evolving Art Scene

BY JOYCE LAU | *The New York Times* | October 23, 2017

HONG KONG — Kwok Mang-ho, a 70-year-old eccentric better known as the Frog King, arrived at a SoHo gallery on a sweltering September afternoon with a load of new artwork. He was still excitedly making more creations, despite a major retrospective of his work that was opening the next evening.

“He arrived with a truck full of stuff and said he was making more stuff,” Katie de Tilly, founder of 10 Chancery Lane Gallery, said the day before the opening, sounding both exasperated and amused. “I don’t even know what else is coming.”

She was trying to put the final touches on “Frog King Turns 70, Experiments in Ink Since the 1970s.” The exhibit, which runs through November, chronicles Mr. Kwok’s work from his earlier Chinese ink paintings, to his time in New York, to later experiments in performance and conceptual art.

Ms. de Tilly is one of a handful of gallerists promoting local talent, in a city flush with big-name, big-budget auction and gallery sales, but one still finding its feet in terms of developing its cultural identity.

Hong Kong aspires to be a global cultural hub like New York or London — the only two cities in the world with higher art market revenues — but the local scene still feels like it is being built from the ground up. There is currently not a single major modern or contemporary art museum open to the public, in a situation unlikely to be resolved before 2019.

The Hong Kong Museum of Art is closed for a \$120 million (930 million Hong Kong dollars) renovation, which will add glass atriums to the ground floor and rooftop, giving it much-needed light and space.

Meanwhile, the real action is happening at art galleries, private museums and other independently run spaces. From Nov. 15 to 27, the fifth annual Hong Kong Art Week will take place, including a charity art walk through 30 local galleries, highlighting how many new spaces have opened in just the past decade.

In his new book, *Uncharted Territory: Culture and Commerce in Hong Kong's Art World* (2017), Mr. Renfrew describes the boom in new art spaces, institutions, galleries and museums. “This opportunity is not once in a generation but once in a century or more — the chance to create in Hong Kong’s image a forward-looking institution of global significance for the 21st century,” he wrote.

Hong Kong’s appeal as a trading post is obvious. While the city is a part of China and a gateway to that

lucrative market, it is also a “special region” with a free economy, low taxes, an openly traded currency and a worldly English-speaking work force.

However, as Hong Kong marks 20 years since its handover to Chinese from British rule in 1997, there is soul-searching about Hong Kong’s artistic identity. Celebrity international artists may sell works for millions at auction, but local artists still feel unheard and underrepresented.

“Hong Kong is a big art market, but there’s a huge gap between the art market and practices in the community,” said Vivienne Chow, an art critic and founder of the Hong Kong-based Cultural Journalism Campus, which encourages youth to be involved in the art scene. “People need to tell their own stories, and not just among themselves. We need to work harder at reaching out. We’re at a stage of experiment.”

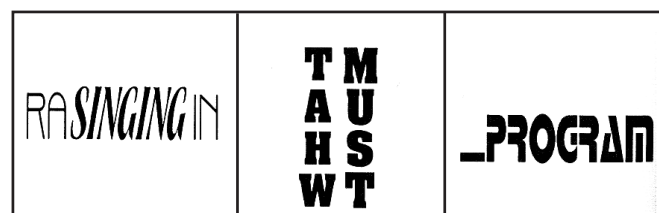
Maria Mok, the Hong Kong Museum of Art’s curator of modern art, said that there has been a curatorial shift from showing “big brand names, blockbusters, mostly from the West,” to including more local talent and “down-to-earth programming.”

“They might not be showing at Art Basel,” Ms. Mok said of younger, local artists. “But they need to be shown somewhere. We need to let them start, let them go, and then watch them grow.” ●



Photo from ejinsight.com

WORD PLAY A Rebus puzzle is a picture representation of a common word or phrase. How the letters/images appear within each box will give you clues to the answer! For example, if you saw the letters “LOOK ULEAP,” you could guess that the phrase is “Look before you leap.” *Answers are on the last page!*



SCIENCE

Hong Kong Culture

An Interesting Guide to Hong Kongers

BY GAVIN | *China Highlights* | January 26, 2022

Hong Kong people often call themselves “Hong Kongers” in English. In a recent poll, about 67% self-identified themselves as Hong Kongers.

In Hong Kong, about 8 percent of the permanent residents are not of Chinese descent. Depending on how long they have lived in Hong Kong or whether they are first, second, or third generation Hong Kongers, they may share the same basic core values and ways of thinking, basically the same culture, as the ethnically Chinese Hong Kongers, and of course they also retain a lot of the culture of their ancestral countries too.

Hong Kong culture is basically the culture of the Chinese who were born there during the period of British rule or in the 22 years since the reversion to Chinese rule. Under British rule, through foreign media influence and their everyday contact with foreigners both in Hong Kong and abroad because many traveled for business, work, and education, during the last century and a half, their distinctive Western/Eastern fusion culture has emerged. Their culture is a fusion of the cultures of China, Britain and other Western countries.

Language | English and Cantonese are their official languages. They speak Cantonese in everyday discourse though they might also speak other Chinese languages and dialects. About 54% speak English. About 95 percent of the Hong Kong people speak Cantonese, and about 49 percent can speak Mandarin that is the official language of China. About 90 percent of the Hong Kong people speak Cantonese at home.

How Hong Kong's History Has Formed the Amazing Fusion Culture

To understand the Hong Kong culture, it is good to know how Hong Kong originated as a semi-independent region. The basic underlying culture is the traditional culture of the Han people.

The Han ethnic group started to expand from around the Beijing region of China about 4,000 years ago. Qin Empire (221–206 BC) troops conquered the region of Hong Kong about 221 BC, and after that, the area was the territory of successive Han, Mongol, and Manchu dynasties.

So, much of Hong Kong culture derives from the ancient Han culture that developed in the Guangdong Province region during the last two millennia.

A Different Cultural Trajectory of Development (about 800 AD to 1841)

For various reasons, the Cantonese people in Guangdong Province, on the outskirts of the big empires, have a culture different than the culture of most of the Han people north of them. Their Cantonese language is quite different than the dialects spoken by most of the Han Chinese who speak Mandarin or dialects that are somewhat more akin to Mandarin.

Much foreign influence | But most importantly, for various historical reasons, the Guangdong Cantonese people have for many centuries had much more contact with foreigners and other countries, and they engaged in foreign trade and travel more than most Han Chinese. This experience has made them more entrepreneurial and internationally orientated.

From about 220 AD to about 1100 AD, there were at times large numbers of foreigners in the Canton (Guangzhou) area engaging in trade since it was one of the main foreign trading cities. Nearby Macau became a Portuguese territory in 1557, and a large Portuguese town grew there during the past few centuries increasing the Cantonese people's experience with foreigners. Their culture was colored with foreign influences.

During the Qing Dynasty (1644–1912), in 1684, the Emperor ordered that Canton, Zhuhai, and Macau (all towns and cities around Hong Kong) be three of the Qing Empires's few open trading ports. In 1757, the Canton Factories area in Guangzhou was made the only legal location for foreign trade in the Qing Empire. The foreign settlement there increased the Cantonese people's contact and business with Westerners.

So for these historical reasons, the Cantonese have had much more contact with Westerners than most Han people for centuries, and through their trade and travel endeavors, their culture became more cosmopolitan and pluralistic.



“While the fashion in Paris is very chic and classy, the fashion in Hong Kong is very hip, young, and colorful.”

MADHURA NAIK //
Indian model
and actress

Westernized Under Early British Rule (1841 to 1941)

The British have had the biggest foreign cultural influence on modern Hong Kongers. Hong Kong was a British colony from 1841 to 1997. The British government and other foreigners opened schools that taught mainly British Protestant ideals and philosophy and promoted the Christian religion and ideology.

Around the turn of the 19th century, Hong Kong became a center for education and political and social activism for Cantonese people. The schools and universities in Hong Kong graduated many Chinese who wanted the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty and for China to modernize and become more democratic.

Sun Yat-sen was one of the first graduates of a Christian medical college in Hong Kong. He became very influential in the Hong Kong and Guangdong area. Along with fellow Hong Kong medical students, he started an organization to overthrow the Qing Empire and establish a new national government. He became the first President of China.

The Big Foreign Social Influence

The foreigners have much influenced Hong Kong's culture since tens of thousands have had much influence in the corporate world as executives and managers, and a large percentage of them have been teachers, church leaders or worked in the charitable and civic organizations. Hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong people have even lived with foreigners since domestic helpers lived in their houses.

The foreigner population has included British and Commonwealth government staff, soldiers and police, business people from all over the world, South Asian immigrants, foreign workers, and hundreds of thousands of Filipino and Indonesian domestic helpers and laborers.

They also developed an unusually high sense of civic responsibility since under British control and afterwards, the government has maintained a non-interventionist stance in the daily lives of the people. Many private charities, community organizations and civic organizations were formed to help the public and promote community welfare.

These organizations built many hospitals, clinics, elderly homes, and even large educational and recreational facilities such as Ocean Park that have served the people well. Ocean Park is one of the world's largest and most popular amusement parks, and it doubles as an educational and research facility.

The Mixing and Conflicting of Eastern and Western Values

From the Han Chinese tradition, the Hong Kongers have Confucian values, philosophy and religion such as a strong sense of social hierarchy especially within families and at the workplace, the shame-based concept of "face", and a very strong sense of the importance of education. Traditional Chinese customs, holidays,

philosophy and religious ideas are part of everyday life. There is a respect for age.

Another Han value is the value of investment in construction of huge megaprojects. Megaprojects are everywhere in Hong Kong from the world's tallest skyline with more skyscrapers than any other city to one of the world's biggest subway systems down below ground.

However, the foreign and especially the British influence and example have instilled the Western values described above too. There is a universal appreciation and practice in Hong Kong of Western holidays such as Christmas, the English language, and English-language entertainment and media.

There is an unusual love for nature that manifests in that most of the territory is still preserved as natural public country parkland even though the pressures for development and urban growth are very intense. ●

● Edited for space and clarity

RANDOM-NEST**Recreation and Cultural Institutions**

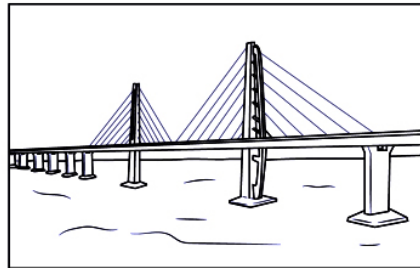
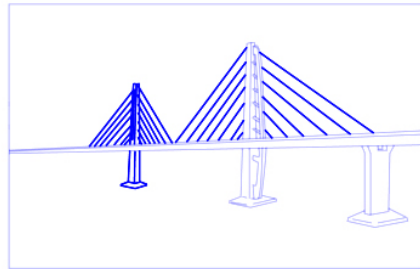
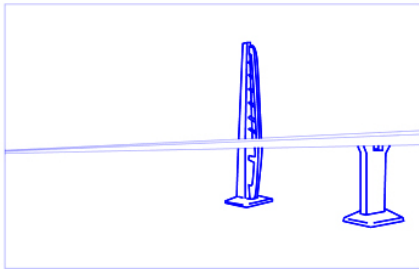
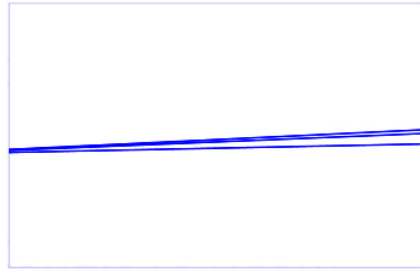
BY AMANDA BRINEY | THOUGHTCO | 2020

RECREATION | Hong Kong's country park system covers some two-fifths of the land area, and outdoor recreation in parks is a part of the way of life for many of the people. City dwellers use park areas on the urban fringe for walking, running, and practicing tai chi chuan, among other activities, while remoter locations are used for kite flying, picnicking, hiking, cycling, and camping. There are well-organized programs of recreation and sports at the community level. The Ocean Park, one of the world's largest oceanariums; the Hong Kong Coliseum, a 12,500-seat indoor stadium that is among the largest in Asia; and the 40,000-seat outdoor Hong Kong Stadium are among the best venues for local and international sports events and for musical, cultural, and entertainment programs. Among the venues constructed for the 2009 East Asian Games hosted by Hong Kong was a sports complex at Tseung Kwan O, New Territories, for track-and-field and football (soccer) events. For those who can afford it, the many inlets and bays in Hong Kong provide a superb setting for pleasure sailing, waterskiing, canoeing, and other aquatic sports; the Hong Kong Yacht Club is one of the most active in the South China Sea region.

CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS | Apart from the libraries of the major educational institutions, Hong Kong has a system of several dozen public libraries, including mobile ones, focused on the Hong Kong Central Library (opened 2001). Of the museums, major ones include those specializing in history, art, science and technology, and space. The Hong Kong City Hall (a cultural centre), Hong Kong Cultural Centre, and Hong Kong Arts Centre — each a multifunctional facility with several venues — provide the major gallery, theatrical, and concert facilities. In addition, town halls have been established in the new towns and cultural centres in some districts to serve local communities.

Edited for space and clarity

HOW TO DRAW THE ZHUHAI MACAU BRIDGE



WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

Hong Kong is a particularly interesting place in China because it is an area that has its own government while still having heavy affiliations with mainland China. As a result of its colonization by the British, it became a city rich in diversity. Every time I think of that, I think of the people who come from completely different walks of life from myself and their value in the world and thus my own life. Even though I've never met any of you in person, writing to you has had an impact on me too. We consider you a friend simply because you exist, and we sincerely hope that you think of us in that way too. You have a positive impact on people you've never seen because we recognize you as one of us, as a human being here at APAEP. You have people cheering you on, you've got this.

Taylor and the APAEP Team



1061 Beard-Eaves Memorial Coliseum // Auburn University, AL 36849

“When I lived in Hong Kong, I felt that Hong Kong is my family.”

JET LI // Chinese film actor and martial artist

Answers

SUDOKU #101

9	2	3	6	7	5	8	1	4
6	5	1	4	9	8	3	2	7
4	7	8	1	2	3	6	9	5
7	1	2	5	3	6	4	8	9
5	8	6	9	4	2	1	7	3
3	9	4	7	8	1	2	5	6
2	3	9	8	6	7	5	4	1
1	6	7	2	5	4	9	3	8
8	4	5	3	1	9	7	6	2

SUDOKU #102

3	8	6	1	4	5	9	2	7
7	4	5	3	2	9	1	8	6
2	9	1	8	6	7	4	3	5
9	6	2	4	8	1	5	7	3
4	7	3	2	5	6	8	1	9
5	1	8	7	9	3	2	6	4
6	3	4	5	1	8	7	9	2
1	2	7	9	3	4	6	5	8
8	5	9	6	7	2	3	4	1



Rebus Puzzle Page 7

1. Singing in the rain
2. What goes up must come down
3. Space program

Send ideas and comments to:

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UNTIL NEXT TIME !